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NEW RECORDS OF FLOWERING PLANTS FOR KASHMIR—I

A perusal of the literature revealed that the following species of flowering plants, which were collected by the author from different parts of Kashmir valley, are hitherto not recorded from Kashmir. Three of the reported genera *viz., Lactuca, Lathyrus* and *Euphorbia* have been treated in detail for Kashmir species in Blatter's "Beautiful Flowers of Kashmir" (1927-28), yet the species belonging to these genera and reported below do not occur there in, or in any other work dealing with Kashmir plants. The voucher specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of Kashmir University, Srinagar.

Linum strictum L. subsp. **corymbulosum** (Reichenb.) Rouy, Fl. Fr. 4: 60. 1897; Ockendon & Walters in Flora Europaea 2: 210. 1968. *L. corymbulosum* Reichenb. Fl. Germ. Excurs. 843. 1832; Boiss. Fl. Orient. 1: 852. 1867. *L. strictum* L. var. *corymbulosum* (Reichenb.) Planch. in Hook. Lond. Journ. Bot. 7: 476. 1848; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 1: 411. 1874.

Flowers: May-June.

Locality: Mountain slopes around Manasbal lake, *Gurcharan Singh* 4011. Fairly common.

Lactuca runcinata DC. in Wight, Contrib. 26. 1834. 1962. *L. heyneana* DC. Prodr. 7: 140. 1838; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 3: 403. 1881.

Flowers: May-July.

Locality: Pampore saffron fields, Kashmir, *Gurcharan Singh* 3267; Kashmir University campus, *Gurcharan Singh* 2541a.

Lathyrus sphaericus Retz. Obs. 3: 39. 1785; Baker in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 180. 1876.

Flowers: May-June.

Locality: Harwan among shrubs, *Gurcharan Singh* 2217; Dachhigam forest among shrubs, *Gurcharan Singh* 3370a.

Crambe cordifolia Stev. var. **kotschyana** (Boiss.) O. E. Schulz in Engl. Das Pflanzenreich Heft 70: 236. 1919. *C. cordifolia* Hook. f. & Anders. in Fl. Brit. India 1: 165. 1872 (non Stev.).

Flowers: April-May.

Locality: Rocky cliffs above Harwan, *Gurcharan Singh* 118.

Herniaria incana Lam., Encycl. Meth. Bot. 3: 124. 1789; Boiss. Fl. Orient. 1: 741. 1867; Brummit & Heywood, in Flora Europaea 1: 152. 1964; Brummit in Davis, Flora Turkey 2: 246. 1967. *H. hirsuta* var. *incana* (Lam.) Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 4: 712. 1885.

Flowers: April-October.

Locality: Dry rocky slopes above Harwan, *Gurcharan Singh* 658; Shankeracharya hill, *Gurcharan Singh* 1331a.

Parietaria debilis Forst. f. Fl. Inst. Austral. Prodr. 73. 1786; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 5: 593. 1889.

Flowers: July-September.

Locality: Mahadiv mountains, below rocks, *Gurcharan Singh* 4540; Sonamarg, *Gurcharan Singh* 4633.

Euphorbia prostrata Ait. Hort. Kew. 2: 139. 1789. Santapau in Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 46: 380. 1946; Maheshwari, Fl. Delhi 313. 1963; Nair and Pant in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 8(1): 75. 1966.

Flowers: September-November.

Locality: Emporium Garden, Srinagar, *Gurcharan Singh* 3266.

Fimbristylis podocarpa Nees in Wight, Contrib. 98. 1834; Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 6: 638. 1893.

Flowers: July-October.

Locality: Harwan rice fields, *Gurcharan Singh* 289.

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TETRALOCULAR FRUITS IN *CLEISTANTHUS PATULUS* MUELL.-ARG. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

While erecting the genus *Cleistanthus* on the basis of an African species, *C. polystachyus*, J. D. Hooker (1848) described the fruits of the genus as trilocular. The genus *Cleistanthus* is closely related to two other genera *viz.*, *Bridelia* and *Godefroya*. According to Pax & Hoffmann (1931) the genus *Cleistanthus* Hook. f. is distinguished from *Bridelia* Willd. by its trilocular capsules and from the genus *Godefroya* Gagnep. by the divided styles and trilocular capsules. All the species of *Cleistanthus* Hook. f. are described as having trilocular fruits except *C. ferrugineus* (Thwait.) Muell.-Arg. which is having tetralocular, rusty tomentose, capsules (J. D. Hooker, 1887). The species *C. ferrugineus* is a plant from Ceylon.

Specimens of *C. patulus* Muell.-Arg. (Subba Rao 30103) collected from Cherukonda, Visakhapatnam Dt., Andhra Pradesh are found to have tetralocular capsules together with trilocular capsules on the same plant. Tetralocular fruits in *C. patulus* Muell.Arg. have not been reported so far and such specimens are not present in the Madras Herbarium (MH). Both tetralocular and trilocular capsules are deeply lobed, dark brown, sparsely covered with long tawny hairs.

Such fruits have not only been observed in